

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

New York, Oct. 18.—The steamer Atlantic was announced at Sandy Hook at 6 o'clock this morning, and reached her dock at half past 8. She brings intelligence that the Russians were defeated near Buxar, by the French cavalry, with a loss of 50 killed and 150 taken prisoners. The French lost 6 killed and 24 wounded.

Prince Gortschakoff reports that on the 3d of October, an ineffectual movement had been made on his left flank.

The allied fleet had sailed on a secret expedition, supposed to be directed against Nicoloff and Odessa.

The fleet is at Odessa; he has issued an encouraging address to the Russian people, and will shortly be in the Crimea.

The steamship Africa, from Boston, via Halifax, sailed below Liverpool, on Saturday the 6th.

The Atlantic brings intelligence to Saturday the 6th. She has 217 passengers. She passed the steamer Africa on the evening of the 6th in the river, and the American on the 14th, 45 miles west of Cape Race. The steamer Eries on arrival at Cowes on Friday the 15th, and the steamship Arago reached Southampton the same day.

A collision is anticipated between the Western Powers and the King of Greece, on account of the Russian propensities of the latter.

The food question was still considered a matter of very serious import, both in France and Germany.

The southern part of Sebastopol is to be blown up by the allies, and mines were being sunk for that purpose.

Prince Gortschakoff's army is threatened by a large force of the allies from Eupatoria.

Liverpool, Oct. 6.—Another rise has taken place in the rate of discount by the Bank of England, and now at 5 1/2 per cent. This advance has occasioned much uneasiness.

The cotton market is depressed and prices are irregular.

Dennistown & Co., report cotton dull at a decline of 1/4 in prices, market closing heavy, sales of the week 40,880 bales.

Manchester market quiet and very little business doing.

Brown & Shipley report that the quality of new wheat was not promising. Old wheat is inactive.

Flour in better request. Indiana Corn quiet. American Stock business trifling and prices nominally. Provisions.—Considerable demand for beef. Pork in moderate request. Nothing doing in bacon. Tallow active.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Oct. 6.—Sales for the past week 40,880 bales, including 7,500 to speculators and exporters. Sales on Friday 6,000 bales, market dull with a declining tendency. Dennistown & Co quote Orleans fair at 6 1/2, middling at 7 1/4, upland middling at 5 1/2.

Breadstuffs.—Brown, Shipley & Co. quote white wheat at 12s 1/2; red wheat at 11s 6d; 12s, Flour, Western Canal ground at 40s 1/4; Southern 42s 1/4; Ohio 43s 1/4; 44s. Corn, white 44s 1/4; yellow 40s 6d 1/4. Consols quoted on Saturday at 87 3/8.

(From the New York Journal of Commerce.)

KANE EXPEDITION—THRILLING ADVENTURE.

Some of the episodes encountered during Dr. Kane's search, have wild interest. At one time it became necessary to send a fatigue party with provisions, to assist the main party under Dr. Kane, in an attempted passage across Smith's Sound. This party was under the command of Mr. Brooks, first officer of the expedition. He was accompanied by Mr. Wilson and other volunteers. During their travel they found the ice completely impenetrable, and a snow drift at last swept wildly over the floes, and in the midst of a heavy gale from the North, the thermometer, to their dismay, sank to fifty seven degrees below zero. Human nature does not support the terrible cold. Four of the party, including Mr. Brooks and Mr. Wilson, were prostrated with frozen feet, and with great difficulty three of their companions, after encountering great suffering, reached the ship, and announced the condition of their comrades. Their chances of being received seemed extremely small.

They were in the midst of a wilderness of snow, impenetrable of motion, protected only by a canvas tent, and with no land marks by which their position could be known. Even today these maimed men would have been, under ordinary circumstances, a work of difficulty, but to the slender party left at the ship, it seemed to be impossible. Dr. Kane, with the boldness and courage which justified the warm attachment felt towards him by all under his command, in less than one hour organized a rescue party leaving on board only those who were necessary to receive the sick, and started off in the teeth of a terrific gale, steering by compass, to rescue the sufferers. After 19 hours' constant travel, during which two of the party fainted, and others required to be kept from sleep by force, they struck the trail of the lost party, and finally, staggering under their burdens, and by one reach of the tent, which was almost hidden by snow.

The scene as Dr. Kane entered the tent, was affecting beyond description. The party burst into tears. A blubber of fire was immediately built, pemican cooked, and the party ate for the first time after leaving the vessel. Ice was also melted they having at this time been without drink. Worn out as they were, but four hours were allowed for the halt. The maimed of the frozen party were sowed up in Buffalo robes, placed on sledges and dragged along by their companions. Dr. Kane walking in advance, and picking the track. Cold to the utmost severity again overtook them. Bousell and Morton, and even the Esquimaux by Hance, sunk up on the snow with sleep. It was only by force that they were aroused and made to proceed, as the cold seemed to have destroyed all conception of danger. A large bar met on their way, was fortunately scuffed off by Dr. Kane, by the simple waving of his hand.

They reached the ship after a walk of 62 hours, still dragging their companions behind them, but insensible. Dr. Hays, the intelligent surgeon of the ship, from whom we obtained the particulars of this fearful adventure, received the returning party. Two of the number died of injuries, and two others underwent amputation, who are now restored to perfect health. The condition of those who dragged the sick, was most lamentable. Their memory for a time was entirely gone, and the ship, in the midst of muttering delirium, resembled an hospital. The surgeon, whose remaining attendant were in sole charge of the ship.

In this state of semimadness the sick remained for two or three days, but afterwards they entirely recovered, and the party under Dr. Kane started three weeks afterwards and resumed their labors in the field.

Intrepidity like this, has never been surpassed. It is spoken of with emotion, even now, by the stoutest hearts in the expedition.

The Murder at Cumberland.

Owing to the failure of the eastern mail yesterday, we did not receive a Cumberland paper. The following particulars of the late horrid murder in that place are contained in special telegraphic dispatches in the Baltimore papers:

CUMBERLAND, Oct. 16.—Our town has, for the past 24 hours, been in the most intense excitement, occasioned by the most appalling and unprovoked murder on record, the whole object being, it is supposed, plunder. The victims are Dr. J. F. C. Hadel, formerly Health Officer of Baltimore, but for the last three years a practicing physician in this city, and a young man in his office named Henry Graff. A German pedlar, lately from Pittsburgh, whose name is not known, has been arrested, charged with the murder, and against whom the testimony is so strong that he would almost be lynched, if possession could be had of him by the outraged community.

It appears that on Monday evening the body of young Graff was found in the mountains, a short distance from town, bearing evidence of having been killed by a gunshot wound. The body was recognized, it was brought to town, and on inquiry, it was ascertained that Dr. Hadel was also missing and inquiry was made of his friends in Baltimore, without obtaining any information in relation to him. In the mean time a German pedlar was arrested on suspicion of murdering Mr. Graff, and on searching him, the watch and chain, pocket-book, and clothing of Dr. Hadel were found in his possession, leaving no doubt as to his having met with the same fate as his unfortunate young friend.

The murderer was arrested at 12 o'clock on Monday night, and the most intense excitement existed until daylight this morning, when a large body of citizens started out to search for the body of Dr. Hadel. The search was continued until about 10 o'clock this morning, when the body was found in the mountains, horribly mutilated. He had been stripped naked, his head cut off from his body, and at about, besides the mark of having been shot through the back of the neck. The head is still missing, and it is supposed that the murderer has concealed it in order to prevent the identification of the body.

It appears that the German pedlar who has been arrested on the charge of being the perpetrator of this horrible massacre, is a stranger in Cumberland and has been boarding at a farmer's house by the name of Steel, near town, for some days past. On Sunday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock this stranger and the Doctor were seen going over the bridge in the direction where the latter was murdered, and Mr. and Mrs. Steel say that this man called and got his gun about 11 o'clock, and it is believed he enticed the Doctor out by telling him some one was very ill, and shot him through the back of his neck, as he shot, found in the possession of the supposed murderer, had the mark of a bullet through the collar.

After murdering the doctor it is supposed he returned to Steel's, as the latter says that he brought his gun back about noon, and immediately started towards Cumberland. He was next seen in the Doctor's office, in Cumberland, by a gentleman who called there to enquire for the Dr. Young Graff was there with him, and on the gentleman enquiring for the Doctor, he was told by Graff that he was out in the mountains, and had met with an accident, having fallen into the water. It was supposed that the murderer had told Graff this tale, and that the Doctor had sent him to bring him some dry clothes. The murderer and Mr. Graff were seen in the afternoon going in the same direction, Mr. Graff carrying a bundle with him. Mr. Steel also says that this man, accompanied by Mr. Graff, came to his house, and the man got his gun again, they went on up the mountain to gether. Two other gentlemen say they passed them on the mountains, and 5 minutes after heard the report of a gun.

The body of Graff was found with a gun shot wound in the back, and he had been beaten over the head, it is supposed, dying in a few moments. The accused returned the gun and the bundle which Graff had with him, to Steel's again, and left them there. His name is unknown.

Further Particulars.—The Head of Dr. Hadel Found.

Oct. 16, 3 P. M.—The search for the head of Dr. Hadel has been continued throughout the day and a party have just arrived, having found the head buried some distance from where the body was found.

It appears that the German arrested was seen in Dr. Hadel's office on Saturday evening. When arrested, there were found in his possession the Doctor's gold watch, his seal ring with his name upon it, together with his clothing, books, &c. He acknowledges the stealing of the goods from his office on Sunday night, but denies having seen or murdered the Doctor and Mr. Graff. The supposition is, that after having murdered the Doctor, he enticed Mr. Graff out and murdered him also, in order that he might more easily rob the office, as both of them usually slept in the room over the office. Mrs. Hadel and her children being absent on a visit to their friends in Baltimore. The accused had in his possession a large number of books and valuable from the office.

A Mr. Dowson who is here from West Alexander, recognizes the prisoner as an old offender. He says that he was imprisoned at that place for robbing a store, but broke jail and made his escape to Pittsburgh where he stole a horse, and was rearrested and brought back to West Alexander, and succeeded a second time in breaking jail and making his escape. He is now heavily ironed, and every precaution will be taken to prevent his escape from the punishment that his bloody work demands.

The body of Dr. Hadel has been taken charge of by the Odd Fellows and Masons, in the absence of his family, and will be sent down to Baltimore to-night, in charge of Mr. Butler, who has been delegated to accompany it.

RIOT.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—Fresh trouble has occurred on the Frankfort Railroad. A body of Irishmen tore down the bridge yesterday and will not allow the trains to pass. They made an attempt today to stop the train on the upper side of the bridge, going west. More difficulties are anticipated.

THE VALLEY OF THE YO-SEMITY, CALIFORNIA, AND ITS STUPENDOUS WATERFALLS.

The Mariposa Gazette has published a communication from a Mr. J. M. HUGHES, who visited this valley in company with Messrs. AYAS and MILLARD, two gentlemen belonging to San Francisco, and Mr. STA. R. of Coulterville. Assuming that these gentlemen are known to the editors of the Mariposa Gazette, and that the account is therefore reliable, we cannot but regard with wonder and admiration the scenery described. The party appears to have started from an Indian village on the Fresno with two Indian guides, and the writer says:

"From Mr. Hunt's store we kept an easterly course up the divide between the Fresno and Chowchilla valleys; descending towards the south fork of the Merced river and winding around a very rocky point, we climbed nearly to the ridge of the middle or main fork of the Merced, and descending towards the Yo-Semity valley, came upon a high point clear of trees, whence we had our first view of this singular and romantic valley; and, as the scene opened in full view before us, we were almost speechless with admiration at its wild and sublime grandeur.

"On the north stands a bold perpendicular mountain of granite, shaped like an immense tower. Its lofty top is covered with great pines that, in the distance, seem but shrubs. Our Indian guides called this the 'Capitan.' It measures from the valley to its summit about two thousand eight hundred feet.

"Just opposite this, on the south side of the valley, our attention was attracted by a magnificent waterfall about seven hundred feet in height. It looked like a long broad feather of silver depending over a precipice; and, as this faithful trail of leaping spray thus hung, a slight breeze moved it from side to side, and, as the last rays of the setting sun were lighting it with rainbow hues, the red would mix with the purple and the purple with the yellow, and the yellow with the green, and the green with the silver sheen of its whitened foam as it danced in space!

"Passing further up the valley, we were struck with the awful grandeur of the immense mountains on either side, some perpendicular and some a little sloping. One looked like a lighthouse, another like a giant capital of immense dimensions; all are singular and surrounded by pines.

"We crossed the river, and still advancing up the valley, turned a point, and before us was an indescribable sight—a waterfall two thousand two hundred feet in height, the highest in the world. It rushes over the cliffs, and with one bold leap, falls one thousand two hundred feet, then a second of five hundred feet, then a third of over five hundred feet; the three leaps making two thousand two hundred feet.

"Standing upon the opposite side of the valley and looking at the tall pines below, the great height of these falls can at a glance be comprehended.

"About ten miles from the lower end of the valley there is another fall of not less than fifteen hundred feet. This, with smaller falls and a lake, mark the head of the Yo-Semity valley, which is, therefore, about ten miles in length and from a half to one mile in width. Although there is good land enough for several farms, it cannot be considered upon the whole as a good farming valley, but speckled trout, grouse, and pigeons are plentiful."

JOURNALIZING IN SCHOOL.—The habit of Journalizing in school during youth produces the following results in later life:

1. A fine style of penmanship.

2. Promptness of composition and rapidity in recording thought.

3. Great accuracy of thought.

4. Facility in acquiring knowledge, and certainty of retaining it.

5. Greater influence in imparting the riches of thought.

6. Renders our life more important in our own eyes.

7. Makes a person more reliable, and less impulsive in thought and manner.

8. Facilitates in recalling the facts and events of past life, for use, of which John Quincy Adams is an eminent example.

9. An extensive record of one's own life, from which the next generation may know what we have been and done.—[Mass. Teacher.]

A CONVENTION OF JEWS.

The Cleveland Herald of Tuesday says: About two weeks since a published a call for a Convention of Jews in this city, copied from a circular then being circulated. The Convention will, we are informed, be held tomorrow, in the Lecture Room of the Medical College, corner of Erie and St. Clair streets. The call sets forth the objects of the Convention, as follows:

To deliberate on the following points:

1. On the Union of American Israelites.

2. On a plan to organize a regular permanent Synod or Sanhedrin of Rabbis.

3. On a plan for religious and scholastic education of Hebrew youth.

4. On any other proposition that may be brought forward in the Conference.

TEXAS INDEMNITY.

It is said that Texas has voted by a majority of 1,471 not to accept the act of Congress for the settlement of the debts of the former republic of Texas. The act appropriated \$7,750,000 to be distributed among her creditors. If this turns out true, we hope Congress will stand by the letter of the bond, and refuse all appropriation for the payment of the debts of that state. We think the people of the Union went too far when they made this offer, and if they hope, as more by threats of a dissolution of the Union, or any other system of clap net, we trust they will be firmly met and repulsed at the threshold. This annexing a State with a clause against paying its debts, and then making the fact of annexation the grand argument why we should pay them, is not the sort of legislation that is acceptable to us.

HOLLOWAY'S "OINTMENT AND PILLS," an infallible Remedy for Blotches on the Skin.—Edgar Mortimer, aged 25, of Third-street, Philadelphia, was, for five years, a severe sufferer with blotches on the skin, the whole of his face, neck, arms, and hands, being disfigured with them; like small pox he consulted several clever medical men, who told him it was the predilecting symptoms of some disease which alarmed him exceedingly; however, he took Holloway's Pills immediately, and rubbed the Ointment on the parts affected, and in two weeks the whole of the blotches disappeared, and his health was considerably improved. These remedies will cure the most deeply seated old wounds and ulcers, even of twenty years standing.

NO SYMPATHY FOR THE DEFEATED DEMOCRACY.—The Indianapolis State Sentinel, an organ of the Indiana Democracy, comments as follows on the election of Chase, and the defeat of the Democratic party in Ohio:

"Although we are reluctant in doing so, we must be permitted to suggest the Democracy of Ohio that, in our opinion, they owe their defeat to the timidity to which a portion of their candidated speakers approached the great national issue of the day. It is unbecoming the Democratic party to flinch under responsibility as to shrink at any time, from meeting without regard to consequences, any ephemeral popular prejudices. It is becoming the Democracy of the land of religious and civil liberty, to breast the storm of fanaticism, wherever it may rise, and to battle bigotry under every phase in which the hydra-head is seen. We have no sympathy for the beaten Democracy of Ohio."

COMMUNICATIONS.

BELOMONT, Oct. 15th, 1855.

FRIEND COWEN:—

Is not the result of the election most gratifying to every lover of freedom, and hater of oppression? I have never known more rejoicing since '40, than we have here at this time. True, there is here and there a Trimble man that looks a little chop fallen, but as a general thing they pass it off very well, and say Chase was their choice before Medill; any how; which I do not doubt was the case with many of them. But there are some in the county who will find that they took the wrong track when they hoisted the Trimble colors; but we are so full of rejoicing now we will not say anything against them.

How do you suppose those Locofocos—those now-light Democrats who saw so much unrighteousness in the Missouri Compromise feel? Their feelings can be easily imagined than described. They were so sure of gaining the victory, not by their own merits, but through the division of their opponents, that it makes defeat the harder to bear.

The eyes of the lovers of freedom everywhere were turned with anxiety to our own State, and the result will give them confidence. Our own Representatives in Congress will feel nerve for the conflict, and can battle for the right without flinching, and fear no intimidation, knowing they are backed up by a large majority of the intelligent people of their State. What will that spirit of Democracy, G. E. Fugh (who to our shame be it said, will represent us in the U. S. Senate the next six years.) Col. Will he carry out the expressed will of the people, or will he not? We shall see how Democratic he will be.

But, Mr. Editor, these will be matters for future consideration. The next thing we want is a good man for President, and one for Vice President, and for the latter office I nominate C. M. Clay. Who will second the nomination?

Proceedings of the Board of Education of the Township of Richland, in the County of Belmont, Ohio, of October 15 1855.

Certain members of said Board of Education having met pursuant to law. On motion N. COOPER Esq. was appointed Chairman and M. J. W. GLOVER, Clerk of said Board, acted as Clerk. Said Board of Education having thus organized, the sub-districts of said Township were then called by No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, 16, and 19, were each represented by the proper officers, who constituted a legal quorum for the transaction of business. When the minutes and proceedings of the last regular meeting of said Board were read, approved and signed.

Petition of the citizens of late sub-District No. 18, of this township, which had by the action of this Board of April last been attached to sub-District No. 7, presented, read and received, asking to be detached therefrom.

When on motion resolved, that the action of this Board at its last meeting of April 1855 be and the same is hereby rescinded so far as it effects the interests of late sub-District No. 18, in attaching the same to sub-District No. 7, and that No. 18, be and the same is hereby detached from No. 7, and restored to its former position as a separate sub-District.

When on motion, resolved, that the lands of Othaniel Sutton and Wm. Harrison, is hereby detached from sub-District No. 14, and attached to sub-District No. 18.

When on motion, it was resolved that the Clerks of the several sub-Districts of this Township be, and they are hereby required to make and to furnish to the Clerk of this Board, or before January 1st, 1856, an accurate map of their respective sub-Districts, showing the location of the School House therein, and the course and direction of the streams and public roads; and that the Clerk of this Board be required to compile therefrom, by the next regular meeting of this Board, an accurate map of this Township for school purposes.

When on motion, it was resolved, that the said Directors of sub-District No. 7, be, and they are hereby authorized to expend any local funds belonging to said sub-District in such manner as they may deem proper; Provided the same be expended for the exclusive use of said sub-District.

When on motion it was resolved, that with the consent of the Board of Education of the Village of St. Clairsville, that the lands of Robert Hamilton, be detached from the jurisdiction of said village schools, and attached to sub-District No. 7, of said township.

When on motion, resolved, that the Resolution of this Board passed at its last regular meeting, levying a tax of \$450 100 on the taxable property in sub-District No. 5, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

On motion, James W. Frasier, Salomon Bently jr. and Wm. Chambers, are hereby appointed a committee upon the part of this Board, to ascertain the condition of the school house in sub-District No. 4, and to report the condition of said house at this Board at its next regular meeting with their recommendations as to what ought to be done by this Board in this premises.

When on motion N. Cooper Esq. is appointed a committee of five upon the part of this board, to superintend colored schools of this township until our next regular meeting.

When on motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this Board of the present session be ordered for the signing of our village papers for publication.

On motion, adjourned to meet at St. Clairsville on the 3d, Monday of April next.

N. COOPER, Esq. Chair.

M. J. W. GLOVER, Clerk.

Notice.—All sub-District Clerks, are required by law, to report the entire number of youths in their respective sub-Districts, to the Township Clerk of the tp., in which the several school houses are located.

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE.

B. R. COWEN, - - - - - EDITOR.

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of Man."

Thursday Morning, Oct. 25, 1855.

The absence of the Editor will account for any errors in the present issue.

Editorial Correspondence.

JOTTING BY THE WAY.

NEIL HOUSE, COLUMBUS, October 22d, 1855.

DEAR SARGENT:—

Leaving you on Saturday morning, I arrived at Wheeling just in time to meet the C. O. R. R. boat which connects at Wheeling instead of Benwood, and for the life of me I am unable to see any advantage Wheeling has gained by the change. Passengers are transferred from the B. & O. R. R. to the C. O. R. R., at "Eoff's Landing" in Center Wheeling, without having set foot in Wheeling proper. This "passing by on the other side" of Wheeling, I believe was the whole ground of contention before. Wheeling has gained the day, in the controversy, and she has gained nothing else.

Bell's Air City is improving some; I noticed several new buildings going up there, and the Hotel is about completed. It is a fine looking building, fronting towards the river, and as it has been much needed in that city, no doubt it will do a large business. Some eastern capitalists have purchased twelve or thirteen acres from the north end of the Rodifer farm, I suppose with the design of erecting a factory or factories of some kind.

Taking the Express train at 9 o'clock and 45 minutes, I found that we were under the protection of Conductor Patterson, who is one of the most gentlemanly conductors on this or any other road. We made pretty good time, arriving at Newark just in time to see the Sandusky & Mansfield train leave; as this S. & M. train was the one I wished to out on, you may judge my feelings. They were something akin to the sensations created by the supposed success of Gov. Medill, only considerably less overpowering. But as the defeat (!) had a balm, so had the disappointment. Failing to connect at Newark, I concluded to come on up to the Capital City where I found Failing of the Neil House (the only failing the house has) doing his utmost to render his guests welcome. I have never yet heard of his success.

I attended Divine service yesterday morning at the Penitentiary. A Mr. Warner, from Delaware preached a most instructive & logical sermon from Daniel 2. 44. His hearers, some 600 convicts, and a few others were remarkably attentive, and I must say I seldom ever saw so little running in & out in an audience. A majority of these unfortunate creatures are fine looking men, evidently of much more than ordinary intellect. Many of them seemed more than touched by the sermon, they were evidently alive to its teaching, and has learned to apply its truths to themselves. They sung, in opening that beautiful hymn

"Oh, for a thousand tongues to sing!"—and I fancied that some of them brightened up while singing

"He breaks the power of cancelled sin, He sets the prisoner free."

It came home to their own situations. Still there were many there who were prisoners in the sense referred to who did not wear the degrading stripes. Sin has no peculiar garb for its prisoners—no degrading stripes to distinguish them from those whom the Truth has made "free indeed."

While listening to the sermon I was forcibly reminded of good old Father Finley some years since chaplain of the Institution. Not that anything in the speaker resembled him, but then I was on the scene of his labors. This chapel was his battle ground—these walls had beheld his triumphs, and witnessed his rejoicings. No doubt some of those aged convicts were his hearers, and had sat day after day under his teachings, and melted under his exhortations. I only wish he had been in the pulpit yesterday.

Just over the way, yonder, the new State House rears its solid front. Forgetting the cost of its construction, one is lost in admiration of its stupendous proportions. But a bitter feeling will rise up in my mind when I compare the costly and superfluous State House with the buildings for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind. If the State House is our State's pride, these other buildings are our State's disgrace. Notwithstanding our heavy taxes, and the extravagances which have gradually crept into every department of our government, I do hope the Legislature which will convene here this winter will do something for these classes of unfortunate, (the Deaf & Dumb and Blind not the Representatives.) I think the State House will hardly be completed before the first of January, 1856.

The time when the second Republican Legislature convenes. No doubt, then, our Solons will awaken its infant echo with the sound of their eloquence, and "spread themselves" generally.

All excitement in reference to election matters has subsided, and I imagine the feelings of the attaches at the Penitentiary, and of the Clerks in the various Departments of State have undergone a considerable depression. Of course it is only to establish an equilibrium, for they were correspondingly elevated before the election.

I have heard the name of Gov. CHASE mentioned here quite often. All men agree in saying that he will be the most talented man that ever filled the gubernatorial Chair. He will give a dignity the office that has been woefully deficient for at least two years.

Hon. B. F. Wade is spoken of here in connection with the office of U. S. Senator.

I think it is eminently fitting that he be returned. He has shown himself true to the interests of the North, and in all matters of a truly national character, he has—given evidence that he is superior to all sectional prejudices. More than all that, we should keep our men in Congress longer. It is all folly to expect a man to do anything there in one term. It takes a long time to become acquainted with the nature of business, and until he does become acquainted he is absolutely powerless. We must keep men in Congress "during good behavior," and not cast them off at the end of one term. There the South has the advantage of us, and we might learn from her a useful lesson.

I shall go back to Newark at 10 o'clock to-day, and there take the S. & M. road for Mansfield, where I will no doubt arrive this evening.

The forest out here I think are more deeply dyed with the gaudy hues of Autumn than in Belmont. The Frost King has marshaled his "fiery guard" (he beats Col. Harris, at it), and they have galloped over forest and field, and touched leaf and flower with their light yet icy breath. The nests of their tiny feet shatters down the "sere and yellow leaf," and the earth is clothed in "the latest style."

Now and then a blast from the trumpet of old Boreas reminds us that Hiems is not far behind his vanguard, and we shiver in anticipation of his coming. But let him come! Have we not glorious, cozy fire side, and dear ones around them!

But I must make haste to the depot, for the cars, like "time and tide" wait for no man." Adieu. B. R. C.

Letter from Gov. Shannon.

We received the following letter from Gov. Shannon on last Thursday afternoon, too late for publication last week. We very gladly give it a place in our columns, thus giving the Governor the benefit of his denial. No matter what we may publish in this matter we shall do no injustice to any one, but the facts of the Westport speech are being brought out, and we will give them let them be as they will.

EXECUTIVE MISSION, Oct. 6th 1855. SENATE MISSION, K. T.

MR. COWEN SIR:—

I have this morning received your paper of the 27th ult. in which you still insist, that I expressed an opinion in favor of slavery, in a speech at Westport. It is true I made that reception speech at Westport, to a mixed company of citizens of Kansas and Missouri, but in the few remarks I made on that occasion I did not discuss in any shape or form the subject of slavery, nor did I express any opinion in reference to the subject of slavery, in or out of Kansas. Nor have I in any speech that I have made since I arrived in this country, uttered one word on that subject. The speech attributed to me at Westport, and which has been going the rounds of the papers, in the states is a base & miserable caricature, not representing truly anything I uttered on that occasion. In reference to the legislature, what I did say in substance is this—that I should recognize the legislature as a legal body, and that I considered the laws passed by that body which did not conflict with the constitution of the United